

A cordial to an immortal custom, forever observed by all printers, the SOUTHERNER will not be issued next week, and in lieu thereof its printers are wished a merry, happy Christmas.

The first of January 1868, will witness its start with renewed energy and effort, as the organ of public sentiment, industry and intelligence for the County of Edgecombe, it will endeavor to reflect the true feelings of its readers.

The Conservatives of Virginia and Georgia have acted, and acted nobly. In each, the whites are organizing to meet the issue forced upon them.

For the purpose of rescuing their respective States from negro domination and control, are the whites preparing and marshaling their strength. Actuated by the highest impulses, urged on by the strongest feeling of patriotism and self-preservation, they are driven to this course to prevent their property and their every interest passing permanently into the control of negroes, and their white radical allies.

An attempt will be made, say even now is being made, to malign their motives—to ascribe to it false motives—to represent it as a renewed kindling of a religious spirit. This is done for the purpose of deceiving the North, and checking the strong reaction in that direction. Long have these false assertions—that the people of the South were yet traitors—that a force rebellious spirit merely slumbered, but was not extinct; that ever and anon it breaks fitfully forth in cruel wrongs upon the down-trodden negro, or relentless persecutions of white abolitionists, been made. But the proof never sustained them. They nevertheless answered a purpose, and the feelings of the North were enraged against the South, and for a time they seemed indeed lost to reason and sympathy. Their Executive vainly appealed to their reason, and pointed them to the Constitution, that only in its obedience could the blessings it was made to secure, fall to themselves and posterity, but in their almost fury against rebels they seemingly sustained a Congress, in driving from the Congressional Hall ten States, and deny them being members of the Federal Union, though they had fought years to maintain the principle that the Union was indissoluble. These were dark days for patriots. At length the utter madness of Congress, the bold step of placing ten States under an absolute despotism, succeeded by governments even more tyrannical than their own, and a realization of the ruin they were working out for the South, and how surely and speedily would that ruin befall themselves. Sectional hatred was swallowed up in pride and sympathy of race, most happily reinforced by strong feelings of self-preservation. Possibly that a Southern State was controlled by blacks might be of little concern to the North, but when by means of majorities in the Southern States, they enter the arena of national politics as a balance of power, it is bringing the practical results too close at hand for negro suffrage to be much relished.

The condition of the Northern mind is favorable then for action in the South. Many of their own States having overwhelmingly rejected it for themselves, they can but have a fellow feeling with others who are attempting to pass by the cup of universal negro suffrage. Again, they have learned how little reliance is to be placed upon reports of rebel outrages, as far as they become acquainted with the true sentiments and actions of the South, passion must cool down; and our heroism and ardor must awaken admiration and respect—our sorrows and sufferings, a sympathy and friendship.

Let the movement go on then, not only in Virginia and Georgia, but in every Southern State. Let the people of the North know by solemn assurances the purity of the motive that prompts, and the base, malignant ambition and resentments that oppose. Organize in every county and district, and let the people know how wicked and damnable are the designs of those who under the plea of restoring the Union are practically severing and destroying it.

What needs there of restoration save the acknowledgment of the fact. Who prevents the effect and force of the Constitution and laws being the same in North Carolina as in New York? Who is it that denies to Carolinians, loyal as well as disloyal, the benefits of the Constitution? Who that instead of a republican form of government have guaranteed us a military despotism, instead of trial by jury military commissions; instead of a government founded on the consent of the governed, have dictated the most important provisions of our organic laws, and disfranchising the whites have empowered a late servile race to sanction and perpetrate it? Who that cries war when there is and should be peace; that are constantly appealing to and awakening slanders and in animosities of the past; that deny practically the val-

ity of our bond of Union and would strike from its fold, stars that should ever gleam there "as bright and imperishable as the golden fires of God's armaments."

It is the Republicans and their party. In the North their power is waning—in the South they wield the strength of the negroes, aided and directed by men whose oft proffered services have been hitherto declined by the whites, and whose chagrin and disappointed ambition madden them to prefer rule in Hell to service in Heaven.

"Southern men, if you wish the colored people to respect you and harmonize with you, be careful just in your dealing with them."

The above extract from the Post, a negro organ at Wilmington, clearly illustrates the condition to which the Radical leaders of North Carolina wish to reduce the white men of the State. The sentiments of justice in all dealing with the colored people are proper and no Southern man wishes them violated, but in the manner of expressing it the Post boldly reduces the white men of the South to an inferior condition with that of the negro and while placing upon our necks the iron load of negro equality, it ridiculously calls upon the colored people to respect Southern men, only upon certain qualifications.

Has radical teachings indeed brought us to that condition, from which the whites of the South must beg for respect from their former slaves, who are now encouraged by Northern doctrines to lord it over us with arrogant presumption? White men of Carolina are you willing to quietly accept the degrading terms thus defiantly expressed by the negro organs of the State and by tacit acquiescence acknowledge yourselves the inferior of the blacks, to whom hereafter you must appeal for respect and trust? Remember that this can only be forced upon you by your own acts, and at the approaching election which is to decide the mental, moral and social equality of the two races, cast your votes in a body for that race upon which God has indelibly stamped the unchangeable insignia of superiority. A failure to do so must of course forfeit what men little suspect we may look for from the dominating class.

Reports from every section of the State show that crime of every description is alarmingly on the increase. Hardly an exchange reaches us that does not contain an account of some atrocity committed, which in the aggregate presents a disclosure that must cause a feeling of dread and apprehension in the bosom of every law-abiding citizen.

In olden days North Carolina was noted for the quiet and security in her borders, but her records to-day show a painful departure from this time honored reputation. Crime has become an everyday occurrence, and the reason for such is the natural empire of all interested in preserving the god name and character of the "Old North State."

The only true solution can be found in the teachings of the Radical party that now arrogantly assumes to control and direct the municipal laws and regulations of an independent State, encouraging by their doctrines the perpetration of acts on the part of a favored class directly opposed to all the dictates of law and humanity.

No one will deny this fact and while regretting it, the duty of our authorities is no less plain before them. In their hands yet reposes the quiet, well being and security of the people and to them alone do the people look for a strict enforcement of the law against any and every offender.

Let them remember this fact and for getting all political issues, further the ends of Justice, without fear, favor or affection, reward or the hope of reward.

CONFEDERATE STRENGTH.—The errors in regard to Confederate forces are so gross that we fear they can never be corrected. We have recently examined a history published in Baltimore, and which aims to be just to the South and yet it estimates the Southern force at Sharpsburg at 100,000 men—a higher estimate by 3,000 than Gen. McClellan puts it. We have seen it stated that Gen. Lee's estimate is 32,000 and it is thus given by Dabney. Now we thing that we calculated Lee's force at the time from data which could not be erroneous, and it amounted to just 27,000. If there is any mistake in it, the error is on the side of excess. We feel that the Southern force was under rather than over this number. Our line was so thin that when broken, the enemy thought that the skirmish and not the battle was broken.

So the Confederate strength at North Mountain has, we believe, never been set down by our late enemies at less than 40,000. It was, in fact, about 5,000 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Longstreet came up.

General Cass claims in his official report that his works at Seven Pines were assailed by 30,000 men. They were carried by 9,000.

It was a grim joke of Mr. Lincoln that he had discovered that the Confederates had 3,000,000 men in the field, because he had 100,000, and his men were always getting overpowered by having an odds of three to one against them.—The Land We Love.

Col. Wm. H. McCord, having been released on bail from military confinement, and pending the trial of his case before the Supreme Court, has resumed his editorial labors on the Vicksburg Times.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 12th 1867.

Dear Southerner.—Radical rule is fast dragging this once happy, prosperous and wealthy city into the terrible abyss of financial ruin.

But a few years ago, Memphis promised to become the great city of the Southwest, now though its prospects are fast declining and unless some mighty change takes place, its inhabitants will be forced to go elsewhere for employment and leave their once busy streets to grow up with grass and become as the ruling party, hideous green.

The oldest citizens tell me that times are darker than they ever knew them here before and that they fear the darkest hours have not yet arrived. It would chill the heart of Stevens to see the sad changes which the past two years have wrought in this portion of our land, and to believe the careworn and hopeless expressions which every face you meet wears, I need not add the cause of these great calamities, for your readers will know it is attributable alone, to negro rule and usurpation.

Real estate that commanded from six hundred to a thousand dollars a foot twelve months ago, can be bought now for three and four hundred dollars, and houses that rented for a thousand dollars last year can be obtained for five hundred and in some instances, less. Thus, you see, in less than one year a decline of one hundred per cent has been effected in this once mighty city by the wise commendable and glorious legislation of the "so called" Congress of the United States.

Some excitement was created here yesterday by the arrest of Messrs. Galloway, Rhea and Canby, editors and proprietors of the *Acrobatic*, by one of Brownlow's tools, Judge (so-called) Hunter, who assigns as his reason for the arrest "disrespect to the Court," over which he presides and may add, very appropriately, disgraces. These contemptible gentlemen were arraigned before this Radical minion this morning, and as the charges against them could not exactly be settled, their trial was postponed.

The election for Mayor which comes on January, 1868, will, it is thought result in a serious difficulty between the whites and blacks, unless the military prevent it.

Considering the horrible and dark growing condition of affairs around me I cannot but conclude my article by using a quotation from Macbeth: "Think our country sinks beneath the yoke it weeps, it bleeds, and each new day aghast is added to her wounds."

O. N. S.

Two Democrats speak on the Confederation.

In the House of Representatives, Tuesday—

Mr. Chandler addressed the House against the measure, declaring that it was time that the black flag of confiscation should be lowered, and the Union Jack raised in its stead. He replied to Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, last March in advocacy of the bill, and supported his own position by references to events in ancient and modern history bearing upon the point of general confiscation. In conclusion, he said that the black flag must come down; that the death's head and cross bones so long used as a bag a bug against the people of the South, was an insult to that people; that the South must be reconstructed, and the white race rehabilitated in the full power which belonged to it as an inheritor of the founders of the Government.

Mr. Eldridge followed on the same side. He commenced by declaring that it was time the Union was restored, and that the people were enjoying the fruits of their victory. Why, he asked, had not the Union been restored? The faithful and impartial historian would, in answering that question, prefer a most fearful indictment against the party which had control of the Government. It would show a record of cruel despotism, of wicked usurpation of violated law, of broken faith, of unfilled promises of rights, disregard of constitutions overthrown, and of civil liberty trodden under foot—and all in the interest of a mere party.

Referring to the declaration of Mr. Stevens that the lives and property of the people of the South were at the disposal of the victor government, he denounced it as most atrocious. In the name of the Union, its cherished memories, and sacred hopes, he denied it in the name of the Constitution—yet living and in force, however much ignored and disregarded—he denied it in the name of the common law of nations, he denied it. There was no law, human or divine, by which it could be defended. Robbery was the main-spring motive of the bill.

It would have to go back for its precedents to the days of savage cruelties. There never had been a proposition so terrible or so atrocious. It was in direct violation of the Constitution, being both a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law. There was no war now, no insurrection, no rebellion. By what right was war enforced? By what right did Congress dispose of life and liberty in the South? By what right was the sword of power upheld? There was no longer any rebellion, and therefore Congress had no belligerent rights. He appealed to the Republican party to restore the Government, and make good its pledges and promises to save the Union. All the reconstruction measures were but the last resort of a desperate party, and were devised, not by statesmen in the interest of the country, but by politicians in the interests of party.

The bill was postponed till the 21st of January next.

Official returns from all the districts in South Carolina, except —, show beyond doubt that a sufficient vote has been cast to insure the Convention.

A mob of about fifty armed negroes Tuesday night, to attack the students of the Georgia University, at Athens. The students armed in turn, and a difficulty was imminent, but troops were ordered out and they dispersed the negroes.

The kid glove dealers of Boston are said to have sold \$16,000 worth of "kids" to the audience of Mr. Dickens who has finished his readings in that city, and is now in New York.

Meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee.—The National Convention to meet on the 20th of May in the City of Chicago.

This committee met at noon to-day at Willard's Hotel. Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, the chairman, and a quorum of members, were present. The following are the names of those that were present:

John B. Clark, New Hampshire; Smal. T. Mussey, Maine; R. N. B. Gardner, Vermont; W. C. Claffin, Senator; W. G. Ward, New Jersey; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; J. S. Fowler, Seneca, Tennessee; John B. DeLoire, Indiana; B. C. Cook, Illinois; D. V. Stish, Iowa; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; W. J. Cowing, Virginia; S. Judd, Wisconsin; Horace Greeley, New York; H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut; Wm. Windom, Minnesota; Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island; M. Dwyer, Ohio; Gen. Pile, Missouri; Danl. R. Goodloe, North Carolina.

A contest was made in regard to W. J. Cowing, the representative from Virginia. It was shown, however, that he was appointed by the late National Convention, had attended all the meetings of the committee, and that he could recognize no one appointed by any less authority than a National Convention.

A motion was made by Governor Ward, chairman, to change the name from National Republican to National Union Convention. This proposition was opposed by many would operate disastrously to the party. It was understood to have emanated from the friends of Gen. Grant. The proposition was not agreed to.

The committee decided to hold the next National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1868.

Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago were suggested as the place for holding the Convention. After a spirited discussion on the subject the city of Cincinnati was chosen as the place to hold the Convention.

Those who favored the city of St. Louis, finding that this could not succeed, then favored Chicago, and the vote stood Chicago, 12; Cincinnati, 10.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.—*Wash. Express.*

Pow-wow Between Old Thad and his Brother.

A mixed delegation from Virginia, North and South Carolina visited Stevens yesterday. The following was elicited: Stevens repeated the impecunious failure and evidence of the feebleness of public opinion. A Virginia delegate said the impeachment failure would work seriously against reconstruction. Stevens thought it could not fail to be otherwise, and mutual regrets were exchanged. North Carolina negro Harris said they would get along very well. Northern whites were more frightened about negro suffrage than the Southern whites. Gov. Holden was the life blood of the republican party of North Carolina. A Virginia delegate represented that their condition was critical unless Congress came to their relief, the sufferings of the colored people and the white Unionist would be terrible. Stevens favored the repeal of the clause requiring a majority of the registered voters. The delegation thought that would do, but suggested that a law empowering the Conventions already called to establish provisional governments immediately be passed. Then if the constitutions were defeated, they would have at least local State officers. Stevens said he had done up with two or three judicial propositions, out that was to have a majority to affirm or reject the constitutions, another that the present conventions shall, as an independent body, establish governments in lieu of district commanders as soon as the constitutions were ready for submission to Congress. The delegation approved this. Stevens enquired whether their old masters would be able to seduce the negroes from voting properly. Harris replied that the negroes were dependent on their old masters for their daily bread, and there was danger, but Harris hoped they would be capable of enduring great privations. A Virginia delegate, colored, said Harris' remarks applied to his district. Eight hundred in Richmond had lost their places. Stevens hoped the whole Southern vote would be cast for the republican party, as this would elect a republican President and assure triumphant reconstruction.

THE NEW LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times," alluding to the filibustering of the Radicals upon the impeachment question, thus speaks of the new chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the occupant of which position has always hitherto been regarded as the leader of the House:

Mr. Schenck has been aptly termed the mischief maker of the House, and he must have his way. So the remarkable spectacle was presented of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom the country is looking for early and efficient measures to relieve the financial embarrassments, leading a minority on a filibustering crusade, and obstructing legislation in any one day. There is one last opportunity to launch his invective against the President, and to exhort those whose independent judgment does not coincide with his. The people will mark Mr. Schenck's conduct, and will ask if his ability to lead a filibustering movement was the cause of placing him at the head of the leading committee of the House.

Our Western exchanges report that the pork season has opened with much more vigor than in former years. The receipts of live hogs at Chicago during four days last week total \$7,541—a larger number than ever before received there in the same space of time.—The receipts on Tuesday were \$11,000—the largest number ever marketed in any one day. There is speculation as to the probable length of the season. Some of the packers figure that the present season will not last more than thirty days, while others are of opinion that it will certainly extend to the first of February.

IN MOURNING.—The Vicksburg Times, of the 7th instant, comes out in a suit of typical mourning for the death of Personal Rights and the Liberty of the Press. General McCordie, the editor, gives an account of his re-arrival on the previous day by a special order from General Ord. He was required to give bond and security to "keep the peace" and "not to write anything libellous" for twelve months, which, he says, he did, rather than undergo a new experience of the hospitalities of Gen. Ord's hotel.

In concluding his card, General McCordie says: "I do not regard Gen. Ord as the Emperor of this country, and as I believe that President Johnson and Gen. U. S. Grant are his official superiors. I shall apply to them for relief and redress. If they cannot, or will not strike from my limbs the fetters which have been placed upon them by the commander of this military district—if they cannot, or will not remove the shackles which he has imposed on the Times, then the liberty of the press, the most cherished right of a free people, must be classed with those things which 'perished in the using.'"

JOHN POPE.—This man, who was jeannominously beaten by the Confederates during the war, is now bullying the people of Alabama and Georgia. He is thus described by Gen. Franklin in a letter recently published. It is worthy of special notice. Gen. Franklin no one will discredit: "During the trial I thought it proper to inform Porter that General J. P. Reynolds, George H. Thomas, and myself would if requested, go before the court and swear that we would not believe Pope or Roberts under oath. I had consulted Gen. Reynolds before I made the proposition. He consented to go himself and I thought Gen. Thomas would have no hesitation in giving such evidence. I was myself well convinced of Gen. Thomas' opinion of Pope's veracity from what I had often heard him say before the war."

SEABOARD RAILROAD.—Despite the dull times this road gives unmistakable indications of doing a thriving business. The freight trains both coming in and going out are loaded to their utmost capacity, and both wharves of the company are covered with cotton awaiting shipment.

The Tennessee Senate on Friday passed the Common Carrier bill, and negroes in Tennessee have the same privileges of travel on railroads as are accorded white people.

The negroes South are recovering from the recent elections in their respective States, and are now picking more cotton.

It is thought the Clerkenwell outrage has ended Feudalism. Large rewards are offered for the guilty.

John Brown's son has just been placed in an Ohio lunatic asylum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
THE 4TH SESSION OF MRS. ANTHONY'S FEMALE SCHOOL, will commence on Monday 6th of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen's School.
A NEW SESSION WILL BEGIN ON the first Monday in January, 1868, Dec. 19.

Circular Saw for Sale.
A 41 INCH CIRCULAR SAW IS OFFERED FOR SALE. Price Sixty Dollars. The Saw can be seen by calling at the Store of Messrs Zoeller & Williams. Dec. 19.

STOP THE THIEF.
A WHITE MAN BY THE NAME OF "ALBION," Moore, a "yankee," of small stature, blue eyes light hair and about five feet high; borrowed of the first subscriber, on the 6th day of Dec. 1867, a dark bay horse, and on the 10th day of Dec. 1867, a dark bay horse and saddle, and was last seen near Lenoir, N. C. We will give a reward of (\$10) Ten Dollars for the Horse and Saddle, and for information leading to their recovery. JERRY RICHARDSON, NICHOLS RICHARDSON, Colored. Dec. 19.

LEWIS & WILLIAMS,
Life and Fire Insurance Agents
AND
General Commission Merchants,
TARBORO', N. C.

WILL MAKE LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES on Cotton and other produce consigned to Messrs. Lewis & Williams, 207 Pearl Street, New York, give their personal attention to forwarding and payment of Taxes on the same and no charge for receiving and forwarding.

Will also keep hand a good supply of Baggings, Rope, Patent Ties, &c. &c. and consigned to our care will receive our personal attention, and will be attended to with promptness and dispatch and we hope to obtain a fair share of Public Patronage. ORREN WILLIAMS, Dec. 19.

AT NEW YORK COST
FORCASH IN HAND.
\$5013 Worth of Clothing.

150 Yards 2 ply Carpeting, \$1 25
90 " 2 " " \$1 50
60 " Elegant Brussels " \$1 75
150 Pairs Men's Pants \$1 50 to \$6 50
300 Broadcloth Coats \$5 50 to \$7 50
75 Men's and boys business Coats \$3 to \$10
100 Suits, Elegant Cassimere \$13 50
15 " Boys' and Youths Sateen and Cassimere \$5 to \$6
A large stock of Gents business Coats, Vests and Pants.
10 all wool French Beaver business Coats.
1000 Yards all wool French and English Merinos, Delaines and Poplins.
25 Ladies Trimmings Hats.
150 Yards all wool Cassimere, &c. Pants and Suits, of Harris and other celebrated makes.
All of the above goods will be offered at New York Prices, and the Invoices shown to persons who desire it.

D. PENDER, Agent,
TARBORO', N. C.
Highest Cash Prices Paid for
Raw Hides.
Dec. 19.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, North Carolina.
Right Rev THOS ATKINSON, D. D. Visitor.
Rev ALBERT SWEDEB, D. D. Rector.
Rev BENNETT SWANSON, A. M. Assistant.
THE FIFTY-SECOND TERM OF THIS School will commence January 6th, 1868, and continue until the 7th of June. The expense of board and English Tuition is \$125 per year a barrel on vegetables and fruit is \$10 per barrel. For a circular containing details, apply to Rector.
Dec. 19-24-31

Steamer Cotton Plant.
THE STEAMER COTTON PLANT, having been thoroughly repaired has resumed her trips from Washington to Tarboro', N. C. Leaving Tarboro' on Tuesday's Thursday and Saturday at 9 a. m. and Washington on Monday's Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. touching all the intermediate landings on the River.
The Cotton Plant offers the most certain and speedy mode of conveyance for Passengers and Freight.
JOHN MYERS' SONS, Agents.
Washington, N. C., Dec. 19.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10, 1867.

Notice to Farmers and Fruit Growers.
THIS RAILWAY COMPANY IS prepared to transport, promptly to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, any desired quantity of Vegetables, Peaches, Apples, and other fruit. Cars loaded with such articles will be run upon the passenger line through the Steamers for the cities mentioned.
Rates of freight will be very low, not to exceed one cent a barrel on vegetables and fruit to Baltimore, and similar rates to Philadelphia and New York. Boxes of fruit, Peaches, Apples and Grapes properly put up in boxes, will be placed in cars well ventilated to secure their preservation and freshness, to the end of the route. Every encouragement will be given to develop this new business.
The line of the Wilmington & Weldon, as well as the Manchester Railroad and the Cape Fear River, are especially adapted to the growth of these articles for early market, and the very great advantages of climate are secured by the quick transportation that can be given by Rail and Steamer to a market.
Any further information will be cheerfully supplied by application to the undersigned, S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer and General Sup't.
Dec. 19

1868.
Scientific American.
THE BEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.
Published for Nearly
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
THIS PAPER, enlarged and improved, is one of the most reliable, useful, and interesting journals ever published. Every number is Beautifully Printed and Elegantly Illustrated.
With several Original Engravings, representing New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Agriculture, Chemistry, Photography, Manufactures, Engineering, Science and Art.
Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, people in every profession, of life, will find the

Scientific American
to be of great service in their calling. Its contents and suggestions will save them Hundreds of Dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of the most reliable, useful, and interesting information. All patents granted, with the claims published weekly.
Every Public or Private Library should have the work bound and preserved for reference.
The yearly numbers of the
Scientific American
make a splendid volume of nearly one thousand quarto pages, containing all the latest and most valuable information of the day.
Four Thousand. Ordinary Book Pages.
A New Volume commences January 1, 1868. Published Weekly. Terms: One Year, \$3; Half Year, \$1 50; Clubs of Ten Copies for \$12. Specimen copies sent gratis. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Green & Harrison,
Commission Merchants,
Cotton, Tobacco, Snuff, Wheat Flour, &c., and PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 112 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Col. Robt Byrum, Genl Joshua Barnes, of Wilson, N. C.
October 3.

BRANCH & HERBERT,
Greens and Commission Merchants
(Store formerly occupied by Hill Warren & Co.)
No. 123 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
WILL GIVE THEIR PERSONAL attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, and all other Produce entrusted to their care, and prompt returns made.
Constantly on hand a good supply of Baggings and Rope and Fertilizers.
We are prepared to fill orders for the celebrated Brown Tie for Baggings Cotton.
MILES B. BRANCH, Late of Branch, Rives & Co., J. H. HERBERT, Late of Halifax County, N. C.
Sept. 19.

WORTH & DANIEL,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
REGULAR DEALERS in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Bangh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for HANDS Express Steamship Line to New York, and the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to Philadelphia. Cotton or Naval Stores consigned to us—to be forwarded to New York or Philadelphia will be shipped free of Commission.
We are prepared to execute orders for Lime on most favorable terms, having extraordinary facilities.
Oct. 31.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR BOTH
Ladies and Gentlemen
AT THE STORE OF
E. ROSENTHAL.
WHO IS RECEIVING DAILY a large and well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
SUCH AS
Dry and Fancy Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
for Gentlemen and Boys. Hats, Caps, Notions and a great many more Articles too numerous mention, which will be sold at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
He earnestly invites all to CALL and EXAMINE HIS STOCK before it is too late
E. ROSENTHAL,
Brick Building, Next Door to H. D. Toel's
TARBORO', N. C.
September 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farmers' Attention.
I AM THE AUTHORIZED AGENT of Kader Biggs & Co., Norfolk, Va., and will attend to forwarding Cotton and transport all other business for them. Call at my Store behind the Court House.
N. M. LAWRENCE.
Oct. 31.

BRICKS! BRICKS!!
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ENGAGED in the Manufacture of BRICKS, announces that he has now a supply which will be sold for CASH at a low price.
Orders sent to Messrs. T. M. Robinson & Co., will receive attention.
Washington, N. C., Dec. 12, 1867.

VINE HILL ACADEMIES,
MALE AND FEMALE
THE SECOND SESSION WILL commence January 7th, 1868.
For particulars address
J. M. LOVEJOY,
At Raleigh until Jan. 1st and then at Scotland Neck.
Dec. 12.

\$50 REWARD.
STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM MY premises, on Nov. 30th, a BROWN HORSE MILLE, three years old, good size. I will give Five Dollars if found in the neighborhood and returned to me, or Fifty Dollars if Stolen and the thief and Mule returned to me at Whitaker's, N. C., or at my home.
W. C. TAYLOR.
Dec. 12.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS large and select stock of
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
for sale at New York Cost for Cash only.—All persons needing Stoves would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. All Stoves are warranted to give satisfaction.
JOHN O'HAGAN,
TARBORO', Dec. 10.

N. M. LAWRENCE,
General Agent & Commission Merchant
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND the best brands of FLOUR and general assortment of Family Groceries.
JUST BEHIND THE COURT HOUSE,
Highest prices paid for Cotton, Bacon, Lard, Beeswax, &c.
Will furnish Baggings and Rope and supply all orders for Merchandise at small commissions.
Call and see for yourselves.
Oct. 31.

COAL! COAL! COAL!!
S. L. McCAULEY would respectfully inform the public that they will receive and have for sale
100 TONS OF COAL.
Any person wishing to purchase Coal will do well by leaving their orders with them because they will be sure of getting their full weight and a good Article.
Oct. 24.

Tarboro' Male Academy
THE SPRING TERM OF 1868, BEGINS on the 9th of January. All pupils should be present at the opening of the Session.
Boys can take an Elective course of studies preparatory for business, or the regular course for entrance into the Freshman or Sophomore class of College.
Tuition payable quarterly.
A few good boarders desired.
For further information apply to
F. S. WILKINSON, Principal.
Dec. 12.

J. VANSICKLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CIGARS,
PIPES, &c., &c.
No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 12.

LUCHES GREEN, JNO. A. HARRISON,
Late of J. H. Vena, of Nash County, N. C.
Green & Harrison,
Commission Merchants,
Cotton, Tobacco, Snuff, Wheat Flour, &c., and PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 112 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Col. Robt Byrum, Genl Joshua Barnes, of Wilson, N. C.
October 3.

BRANCH & HERBERT,
Greens and Commission Merchants
(Store formerly occupied by Hill Warren & Co.)
No. 123 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
WILL GIVE THEIR PERSONAL attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, and all other Produce entrusted to their care, and prompt returns made.
Constantly on hand a good supply of Baggings and Rope and Fertilizers.
We are prepared to fill orders for the celebrated Brown Tie for Baggings Cotton.
MILES B. BRANCH, Late of Branch, Rives & Co., J. H. HERBERT, Late of Halifax County, N. C.
Sept. 19.

WORTH & DANIEL,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
REGULAR DEALERS in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Peruvian Guano, Bangh's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.
Agents for HANDS Express Steamship Line to New York, and the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company to Philadelphia. Cotton or Naval Stores consigned to us—to be forwarded to New York or Philadelphia will be shipped free of Commission.
We are prepared to execute orders for Lime on most favorable terms, having extraordinary facilities.
Oct. 31.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
GREAT ATTRACTION
FOR BOTH
Ladies and Gentlemen
AT THE STORE OF
E. ROSENTHAL.
WHO IS RECEIVING DAILY a large and well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
SUCH AS
Dry and Fancy Goods,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
for Gentlemen and Boys. Hats, Caps, Notions and a great many more Articles too numerous mention, which will be sold at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
He earnestly invites all to CALL and EXAMINE HIS STOCK before it is too late
E. ROSENTHAL,
Brick Building, Next Door to H. D. Toel's
TARBORO', N. C.
September 19.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scuppernon Vines Wanted.
I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE for Scuppernon Vines well rooted, suitable for planting a Vineyard.
EDWARD ZOELLER.
Dec. 5, 2-1m
Tarboro', N. C.

FOR SALE.
A HANDSOME HOUSE AND A LOT in the City of Oxford, for Sale. Apply to NAT. C. GREGORY, Oxford, N. C.